

## OKLAHOMA CITY TIMES

Published Every Evening Except Sunday by  
THE OKLAHOMA PUBLISHING COMPANYR. E. STAFFORD, General Manager  
E. K. GAYLORD, Business Manager  
CHARLES W. BOGGS,Editor  
General Manager  
Business Manager  
Eastern and Western Representatives  
THE OKLAHOMA PUBLISHING COMPANY  
15-17 Madison Square North, New York City  
824-825 Harris Trust Building, Chicago  
612 Waldfeltin Building, Kansas CityEntered at the Oklahoma City Post Office as SECOND-  
CLASS MAIL, according to Act of March 3, 1879.  
PHONE PBX 5.SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
By mail, one year..... \$1.00  
By mail, one year, with The Sunday Oklahoman..... \$1.00  
Oklahoma City Times and Daily Oklahoman (Christian  
papers) a week, delivered by carrier in Oklahoma  
City and vicinity, per week..... 15¢SATURDAY'S CIRCULATION..... 27,044  
DAILY AVERAGE FOR AUGUST..... 27,519

## LINES WORTH REMEMBERING.

A fit of anger is as fatal to dignity as a dose  
of arsenic is to life.—J. G. HOLLAND.

## EXIT CONGRESS.

THE congress just adjourned will live in history as a body of action. It gave the country more constructive legislation than any congress we have had in fifty years. While its chief achievements were measures for the national defense, the quantity of legislation enacted for the advancement of the social and economic welfare of the nation is scarcely less impressive.

When the present congress convened we had recovered in some measure from the shock of the outbreak of the conflagration in Europe and quite naturally our thoughts turned to questions of avoiding being drawn into the same, as well as to putting ourselves in readiness for a contingency of that nature. As a result, congress has authorized the reorganization and re-equipment of the army and navy. The stupendous total of \$65,000,000 will be spent immediately for this purpose and authorizations given which will increase this amount to approximately \$80,000,000 in the next three years.

But the wholesome work of the late congress did not begin to end here. Perhaps the most conspicuous of its other acts, in respect to the benefits which will be universally shared, is the rural credits measure providing for a system of farm loan mortgage banks throughout the country. This is a measure primarily in the interest of the agriculturist but obviously in the interest of us all; for it is well known that agriculture is our basic industry and whatever is done for its advancement redounds to the welfare of all.

Next in importance, in its effect upon our social progress, is the child labor act, denying interstate commerce to products of mines and quarries employing children under 16 years of age and factories, mills, canneries, etc., employing children under 14 years of age. This measure is notice to the world that, after another year, we are going to quit the abominable practice of coining the child hood period of the youth of the country into cash for the pockets of mill, mine and factory owners.

An unusual amount of other legislation, affecting economic conditions, the bulk of which have arisen as a result of the European war, was also turned out. The country is in a fit condition, as a result, for taking care of her commercial welfare in the future in spite of the upheaval produced in our relations with the outside world in consequence of the Old World conflict. We are now in a position for insisting upon the recognition of our rights because we are abundantly prepared for retaliation in case of the same being ignored.

Naturally, it was a hard-working congress. But the good it accomplished and the impress left will live long in the hearts of the people as well as in the history of the nation.

Such matters are handled in order of precedence. It requires two days for an examination of each one of these documents. If the office proceeds in its regular course, it will be four months before our bond issue will be declared legal.

Unless some solution is found, Oklahoma City will be depending upon its present supply next fall. The word would not lose its sting in 1917.

Surely there is some town among the fifty whose bond issue is not such a matter of urgent necessity as is Oklahoma City's.

If that town will come forward and give Oklahoma City precedence, it will earn the everlasting gratitude of the people of Oklahoma City.

Then the suggestion might be made to Governor Wilson that he give the attorney general's office several extra hands for a few weeks.

If there's a way to get the water bond issue in the clear depend upon it that it will be found this week.

In insisting on its pound of flesh in Mongolia, Nippon might be called the loan shark of the Orient.

## PRESIDENT LANE'S PLEDGE.

R. E. T. Lane, president of the board of education, elected last Monday to succeed R. J. Edwards, pledged his support of Mr. Whiteford before the entire assembly in making the speech of presentation. He also stated that he believed the entire board would be behind the superintendent in all his policies.—Times, Saturday.

For the whole population of Oklahoma City were to assemble in convention and express in an unanimously adopted resolution its sentiment regarding the public schools, "no improvement could be made in the pledge voluntarily given by President Lane before the teachers Saturday." He gave assurance of exactly what the people want—unrestricted and unhampered authority to the superintendent.

President Lane has the opportunity of his life to endear himself to all the people. All he has to do is live up to his pledge, publicly made before that body over which Superintendent Whiteford will have jurisdiction and which accepted the board president's statement literally and as given in sincerity.

The Times believes the school board really wants to do the right thing, that it has been meadow rather than misleading. Board members seem to have labored under a misapprehension concerning the people's wishes. They appear to have accepted as representatives of the school patrons the selfish and prejudiced desires of a very, very small flock of chronic disturbers who in no wise reflect general sentiment.

It should be manifest to the board, composed as it is of men who have had experience of life, that some folk are not always in accord with the majority although they have the native officiousness and brass to push themselves forward and lead the uninitiated to believe they represent many. The great body of the people refuse to become involved in unpleasant controversies, but their reticence does not establish that they are not interested. It is this inclination to modesty which permits the four flusher to make good offensives.

The Times believes implicitly in the ability and determination of Mr. Lane to ignore influences that have swayed the board in the past and that he will insist upon, and get, the sympathetic support of the entire membership in his support of Mr. Whiteford.

The only thing that Japan has not demanded of China is the key to the president's palace at Peking.

## APPROVE THE BONDS.

FIFTY bond issues from various towns in Oklahoma are piled up in the office of Attorney General Ewing ahead of the prospectus of Oklahoma City water reservoir issue.

The attorney general must pass upon the legality of the water bond issue before anything more can be done with the project.

Such matters are handled in order of precedence. It requires two days for an examination of each one of these documents. If the office proceeds in its regular course, it will be four months before our bond issue will be declared legal.

Unless some solution is found, Oklahoma City will be depending upon its present supply next fall. The word would not lose its sting in 1917.

Surely there is some town among the fifty whose bond issue is not such a matter of urgent necessity as is Oklahoma City's.

If that town will come forward and give Oklahoma City precedence, it will earn the everlasting gratitude of the people of Oklahoma City.

Then the suggestion might be made to Governor Wilson that he give the attorney general's office several extra hands for a few weeks.

If there's a way to get the water bond issue in the clear depend upon it that it will be found this week.

In insisting on its pound of flesh in Mongolia, Nippon might be called the loan shark of the Orient.

## LAUGHING AT A BIG IDEA.

TWO generations ago a handful of women were fighting for the cause! President Wilson said at Atlantic City in his address to the National American Women Suffrage Association:

Mr. Wilson didn't need to go so far back. It is within the memory of most of us that a suffragist was regarded as something in the nature of a freak. We were half inclined to think a woman who demanded the vote was fully playing the part unless she joined Dr. Mary Walker in her abomination of dress and dandied trousers and a high silk hat.

It's different now. Hundreds and hundreds of thousands of women are working earnestly. The promised land is within sight, it's only a matter now of how it shall be reached.

But it was the pioneers in the cause—those women who lived a generation ahead of the time to which they belonged—that made possible the success of the suffrage movement today.

Sometimes they were laughed at. But ridicule only showed the blindness of the scoffers. And that is why, before you laugh at anybody with a big idea, you'd better stop to think.

No matter how Maine goes, Ivars can figure

MUTT AND JEFF—Either Mutt's Playing Is Punk or Jeff's Ear Is Bad.



(Copyright, 1916, by H. C. Fisher, Trade  
Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.)

By BUD FISHER

Luke McLuke  
--His Column

Copyright, 1916.

## The Republican View

Edited by the Republican State Committee.

## A MAN OF UNBENDING RECTITUDE.

CHARLES E. HUGHES spoke right out in meeting again at Lexington, Ky., following his first denunciation of the railway wage law at Nashville. "We have a new spirit abroad in these recent days in America," said Mr. Hughes. "It is the spirit that demands legislation in advance of investigation. It is the spirit that demands executive action and legislative action in advance of an examination of the facts on which such action should be based. It is the spirit which says, 'Legislate now and investigate afterwards.' It is the spirit which says, 'Let's have a new spirit abroad in these recent days in America,' and Mr. Hughes does not purpose to permit the American public to forget that President Wilson has betrayed the cause of arbitration and sacrificed fundamental principle of Americanism to the fancied promotion of his own political fortunes. That by his course Mr. Hughes has injected a new and a powerful issue into the campaign is the conviction of New York observers, both partisan and non-partisan. "Any party which surrenders fundamental principles to the exigencies of the hour is courting defeat," declared Senator Underwood, debating the deficiency revenue bill. Mr. Underwood was discussing the clause increasing the duties on dyestuffs, but he might equally as well have been referring to Mr. Wilson's betrayal of the cause of arbitration. Indeed, had he been, his words would have been still more applicable.

Discussing Mr. Hughes' denunciation of the course of President Wilson in betraying the cause of arbitration, the New York Herald (independent democrat) says, "What is material is that in his Nashville speech Mr. Hughes made an issue that might prove the overshadowing issue of this campaign. For good or for ill he disposed for all time of the assertion that he is 'just another Wilson.'" The New York Evening Post, an enthusiastic supporter of Wilson, discusses at length the position of Mr. Hughes under the heading, "A Man of Unbending Rectitude," and declares that his stand "may well prove the turning point in the campaign." "It was not owing to his special views on any particular question, but to his character and record as a public servant deserving of the highest trust, that he was preferred above all other aspirants by the unmistakable voice of his party," declares the Post, and of his declaration it adds, "There was in it neither bluster nor fine language; there was in it simply that note of unbending rectitude which has been the distinguishing mark of his entire career in public office." This is high praise indeed, coming, as it does from an influential metropolitan newspaper, which has heretofore been an earnest supporter of the democratic candidate.

## Sidelights On War Moves

BERNE, Switzerland, reports of the dismissal of General von Falkenhayn as chief of the German staff, and the elevation of Hindenburg to supreme command say the deposed leader crossed Kaiser Wilhelm on future war policy.

Falkenhayn wanted the Germans to retire to shorter lines of defense in both the west and the east and to carry out a purely defensive war henceforth.

Falkenhayn predicted that the present course, with its far-flung battle front, which even now is being surely pressed by the rising tide of the general offensive, would lead to disaster.

Hindenburg called Falkenhayn's advice childish and the kaiser agreed with him. Hence the change. Kaiser Wilhelm's stand is exactly what might be expected of him. It squares with the throwing away of hundreds of thousands of good German lives in massed attacks on Ypres and Verdun. He knows that to shorten the German battle lines will admit defeat. He is horrified at the idea of moving back to where his dwindling army can present a solid front for years because he knows the moral effect would be heartbreaking.

Under Falkenhayn the German army opened a path from Berlin to Bagdad, overran Serbia and chased the Russians across half a continent to Riga. Most of the German victories were directed by him.

Hindenburg, the popular hero, must test his claims to being the first soldier in Germany on driving the Russians out of the Masurian lake district in East Prussia in a wonderfully brilliant campaign in the first months of the war. He had made a life study of that region. Certainly his success against the Russians last year, which was in the nature of a forced retreat to begin with on account of Mackensen's through break on the Dunajec, was neither tactically nor strategically a display of unusual powers as a leader. The Russians had neither guns nor cartridges.

Perhaps you have sensed by now that the writer believes Falkenhayn was right. Everywhere but in the interior of Germany the belief is held that Germany must shorten her lines if she expects to hold out longer than two years against the great alliance.

And the belief is general that if Germany should move backward in Russia to the line of the Vistula and in the west to her first or second prepared line beyond her own frontier, her enemies would beat her brains out for years without getting anywhere.

Germany is far from exhausted. She has great man power and wonderful gun power and ability to produce mountains of munitions and food. But her numbers are bound to wane, because she is self-contained. The big business of the allies is killing Germans and they are going to keep it up until the German line will break, unless before that time comes, the kaiser forgets his God-given right to slaughter a nation and shortens his front a few hundred miles. —W. M. H.

a blonde the next.

It seems to us that the divorce court has supplanted The Hague as the great peace promoter.

When a princess can't find a husband who has curly hair she reluctantly compromises on one who has brains.

You might find a woman who with admiring eyes looks at young as she did when she was 16. But you can't find one who will admit that she looks as old as she is.

Platonic love is all right in its way. There is nothing dangerous about it as long as you can keep the man and the woman about 100 miles apart.

A girl is often smart enough to dress up to attract your attention away from her face to some more attractive part of her anatomy.

Any old time you see a princess hurrying down town dolled up like a \$10,000 poodle and wearing \$2 worth of perfume on her face, you can bet that she isn't going to meet her father.

Some men are so busy trying to demonstrate efficiency that they do not get any work done.

## Walt Mason

(Copyright, 1916.)

## THE HUGHES SPINACH.

THOUGH holding it a dandy date that saw Charles Hughes a candidate, he's in the wrong, I swear, to hide his facial scenery behind a lot of greenery, a stack of upland hair. Ah, long have I been laboring, to get men hewing, sabering the hangdowns from their chins. I've argued long and clamorously to show the human family that spinach never wins. For men who balk at harboring all kinds of germs, are harboring, among their swath of hair, said germs will be attacking us, with painful ailments racking us, which surely isn't fair. I view C. Hughes admiringly, to station high, untiringly, he climbed the weary way, I'd whoop for him, uporous, if he, with courage glorious, came from behind the bay. He's strong and Hale and vigorous, in battling wrong he's rigorous; his race I might infer, with fervor editorial, is he, in joint tonsorial, would shear away the gorse.

One Hundred Years Ago Today.

1816—In consequence of a great fall of rain, the James River overflowed its banks and caused much damage in Richmond, Petersburg and other places.

Seventy-five Years Ago Today.

1841—Congress passed a general tariff act, with average rate of duty about 33 percent, and dropping the principle of "home valuation."

Fifty Years Ago Today.

1866—Democrats of New York met in state convention at Albany and nominated John T. Hoffman for governor.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

1891—American mission at Ishang, China, was destroyed by a mob.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Sept. 11, 1915—Russians claimed to have captured 30,000 Austrians and many guns in counter attacks in East Galicia and on the Seeth.

Our Daily Birthday Party.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Julian Byng, who is in command of the Canadian Overseas forces, born 54 years ago today.

Gen. Erich G. A. S. von Falkenhayn, recently deposed from his position as chief of staff of the German armies, born in the village of Belchat, fifty-five years ago today.

Most. Rev. John Ireland, Catholic archbishop of St. Paul, born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, seventy-eight years ago today.

Benton McMillan, former governor of Tennessee and now United States minister to Peru, born in Monroe County, Kentucky, seventy-one years ago today.